[illegible] election with the East India Bank, and for whose removal from offices of trust, steps have already been taken, tendered his resignation on Thursday last as an auditor of the New Bank of Bombay. A requisition to effect that object was about to be sent to the directors, but will now be withheld. It is stated that Mr. Ghandy intends also to resign the auditorship of the Colaba Company, [illegible]ited.

From a report in the *Darjeeling News* we learn that an energetic and well-known young planter in the Darjeeling District has consented to go to Elam and manage Colonel Thappa's tea-estate. The report goes on to relate circumstantially that the manager of the Elam estate is to have a very large salary and a high percentage, as well as the relative rank of captain in the Nepaulese army, and that, after serving in that capacity for three years, and making as many thousand maunds of tea, he is to be promoted.

The following, extracted from the Ladakh Diary to the 18th October, has been telegraphed to the Lahore paper:—The main body of the caravan from Eastern Turkistan is reported to have reached Nubra, so that a considerable influx of traders into Ladakh may be expected during the next few days. Most of those whose arrivals were reported last week, have pushed on to India, and the others are about to follow. The articles they have brought were chiefly *pushm* and silk, so that no business was done at Ladakh. One merchant, however, brought down two horse-loads of *charras*, which was quickly bought up at a price 20 per cent. above that of last year.

A correspondent writes from Delhi to the *Englishman* under date October 25:—There is a rumour here in the bazaar that the Rajah of Jheend has been poisoned by his son, who is in confinement. The Rajah is, or was not dead, but was not expected to survive. It is also currently reported that the chief of Bickaneer is dead, and that Kotah is in a very bad way. Whether these rumours turn out true or false, there can be no doubt that death has been busy with the chiefs of Rajpootana, and that there is considerable uneasiness felt by the survivors. No successor has yet been appointed to Alwar, but it is supposed that Takder Sing will be the man, and he is generally acknowledged to be the one most fit. Affairs at Bhurtpore are said to be in a deplorable mess. We shall hear more anon.

The following are the arrangements for the departure of the officers attached to the Duffla Expedition:—To leave Koosh tea on 1st November—Colonel Baigrie, C. B.; Surgeon Raye; Major Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General; Captain Heathcote, Assistant Quarter master-General; Captain De Lautour, R. A., Commanding Mountain Battery; Lieutenant Morgan, R. A.; Lieutenant Home, R. E., Commanding Sappers and Miners; and Lieutenant Egan, Cooly Corps. To leave Kooshtea on 2nd November—Doctor Ross, Deputy Surgeon-General; Captain Palmer, A. D. C.; Captain Wauchope, Cooly Corps; Lieutenant Burlton-Bennet, S. A. C. General. To leave Goalundo on 31st October—Surgeon Keefer; Captain Boyes, Cooly Corps; Lieutenant Roberts, in charge of Elephants.

The following telegrams have been received in Calcutta by the Secretary to the Government of India, in the P. W. Department regarding the Madras floods:—From Consulting Engineer, Madras, to P. W. D., Calcutta, dated October 26, 1874. Disastrous floods, North-West Line. Paupagnee temporary bridge gone. Cheyar north abutment gone. Chittraouthy two piers gone. Gooriattum bridge, south-west line, five arches gone; all trains safe. From Consulting Engineer, Madras, to P. W. D., Calcutta, dated October 27, 1874. Chittraouthy seven, Pennar two piers destroyed. From Consulting Engineer, Madras, to P. W. D., Calcutta, dated October 28, 1874. At Gooriattum communication for mails restored. Yesterday North-West line impossible to state; telegraph interrupted beyond Cheyar; traffic reached to Rajampett, thence to Cheyar; line quite destroyed. Cheyar still impassable; outward overland mail, detained at Cheyar, inward at Camalapore.

The Lahore paper relates that a dreadful tragedy took place in Nowlucca on Monday evening last. A pensioner, recently employed as a driver, or fireman, on one of the Railways, while in a state of intoxication murdered his wife, an elderly woman of about fifty years of age. The facts received regarding the murder are these:—The deceased had received some money which her husband discovered she had obtained. He asked her for it, but she declined to give him more than Rs. 3, which went to buy a bottle of brandy. This finished, a second demand was made for more money, which was refused. The accused, however, somehow or other succeeded in getting some more money, which was spent in the purchase of more liquor. While in a state of intoxication he came back to his wife and demanded more money, and on her refusing to give it to him, commenced to attack her in a most brutal manner, until the unfortunate woman died. He was immediately arrested and brought before the Magistrate of the Distr[illegible]

On the 28th, twelve days after the confinement of Luxmabaee, the child the Gaekwar wishes to make his heir was "named"—a ceremony corresponding to "christening." The Gaekwar endeavoured to invest the ceremony with as much grandeur as possible, though it was felt that the non-recognition of the infant by the Government of India was a rather serious drawback to the success of the occasion. As the "naming" ceremony has been allowed to pass by the British Government without any sign of recognising the child, it is supposed that Luxmabaee's son will not now be recognised officially as the heir to the throne of Baroda. A report prevailed in Baroda on Saturday that the Gaekwar had received a telegram from the Viceroy to the following effect:—"Everything connected with Luxmabaee is so doubtful that the Viceroy requires time to consider Mulharrao's entreaty respecting the recognition of his son. His Highness may, however, expect to receive the Viceroy's decision shortly." The Gaekwar is alarmed, disappointed, and annoyed by turns at this attitude of the Government of India, and the subject is so sore with him that it is alluded to in Court only in whispers.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal purposes leaving Darjeeling on his return journey to the Presidency on the 10th instant. We are told that Sir Richard Temple will make no stay in Calcutta, but will at once proceed with his whole staff to Orissa. It is likely that one of the more commodious of the tug steamers will be engaged to take the party down, as the s.s. Undaunted will have to be laid up for repairs, and the Celerity would not have sufficient accommodation for so large a party. His Honor has been by no means idle during his stay at Darjeeling. He has held the usual receptions and has inspected the local Volunteer Corps, whom he complimented upon their soldierly appearance and bearing. He said that especially was it advisable for Europeans inhabiting the frontier settlements to enrol themselves as Volunteers, and pointed out that each planter, under any circumstances, was an element of strength in that district, but doubly so when armed, equipped, and disciplined. His Honor also invited the planters to meet him and discuss the wants of the district, and listened patiently to all they had to say. The subject of a bridge over the Bulasun river was entered into and the state of the roads; it was also pointed out that the recruiting of coolies for the Duffla expedition was an injustice to the planting interest. Sir Richard said that the instructions issued to the recruiting officer were not to enlist men in British territory; it was, however, pointed out that such recruiting was going on, and His Honor said he would cause enquiries to be made, and that if such were the case it would be put an end to. After the conference, Sir Richard entertained the gentlemen at tiffin.

THE MADRAS FLOODS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

RAICHORE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The northern part of the Madras Presidency has been afflicted by one of the greatest floods it has experienced for many years past. On the morning of Friday the 23rd instant heavy rain began to fall, and continued to do so with great violence until Sunday. Journeying from Raichore eastward, three days after the rain had ceased, one could not but be struck with the desolation caused by the floods. Whole fields of *bajree* and *jowaree* have been swept away, and, where the grain has been left standing, the stalks and ears have become black with rot. Many of the tanks with which this part of the country abounds have burst their banks, clearing the crops from the lands below.

The Madras Railway has become nothing less than a wreck. The extent of damage done is not yet correctly known, as the telegraph lines have been washed away; but sufficient information has been received to show that the loss must be something enormous. The first break on the lines between Raichore and Madras is at the Pennair River. Here one pier of the railway bridge has been entirely washed away, and another has been thrown down at one end. The rails still remain connected although much twisted. Beyond the Pennair river the embankments have much sunk in several places, and at the Chittoowatty river all communication of any kind was cut off for four days. Telegraphic communication, however, was made with Cuddapah on Friday at 4 p.m. The Chittoowatty railway bridge, a fine structure, half a mile broad, was built partly on screw piles and partly on masonry piers. Five of the masonry piers have been entirely swept away, and two others have sunk. Such was the force of the current that two of the iron girders, weighing several tons, were carried down the stream about a hundred yards, where they now appear sticking up on end out of the sand. Between Kondapuram and Camalapore, the train conveying the passengers and overland mails which left Bombay on the 23rd has been blocked in for the last five days. As there is no refreshment room between these two stations, it is to be feared that the passengers cannot have fared very well. Amongst the passengers there are no less than five engineers of the line.

The break near Camalapore is caused by the washing away of the bridge over the Papugnee river. It was this bridge through which the inspection train fell some months ago, when several lives were lost.

Beyond Camalapore at the 171st mile the embankments have been carried away by the floods, and near Cuddapah the Cheyair bridge has fallen. The branch line from Goondacul to Bellary has suffered somewhat; the Hugree river is much swollen and is difficult to cross.

The overland mails which left Bombay on the 23rd have been delivered in Madras to-day; but the homeward mails of the same date are still on the Madras side of the Chittoowatty river. There is through communication between Bangalore and Madras, but only by day can trains run, as the line is much injured, and a large bridge has been declared unsafe.

Considering that so many bridges have fallen and embankments have been washed away, it is surprising that no loss of life has occurred. This may be attributed to the system of working on the Madras railway. On every mile, or mile and a half of line, watchmen are employed, who patrol their length before a train passes over. Had this system been employed on the G. I. P. Railway the loss of life at the Baldi nullah would, in all probability, not have happened.

Information was received on Saturday, by telegraph, from Cuddapah that, until the water subsides, nothing can be done towards restoring communication by rail with Madras. The damages will not admit of even temporary arrangements for the resumption of traffic.

THE MAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The telegram from Aden published in your paper to-day is either incorrect, or else the conduct of the P. and O. Company is very extraordinary and requires an explanation.

The steamer Surat, which had to put into Malta disabled, left Southampton on the 8th October, bound for Calcutta via the Suez Canal, and in the usual course would transfer to a branch steamer at Suez the passengers and mails for Bombay. This branch steamer would then bring on both the Southampton and Brindisi mails to Bombay, but, as the Surat did not arrive, the branch steamer should have brought on the Brindisi mails alone. Instead of this, however, if your telegram is correct, the branch steamer has been diverted by the P. and O. Company to Calcutta, and the Brindisi mails are detained in Egypt a whole week.

The idea of detaining the Brindisi mails for a whole week on account of the Southampton mails is so absurd that I cannot believe the telegram to be correct.

PETRARCH.

31st October.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE OFFICIALS OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter which appeared in one of your columns of the 24th instant from Dr Joynt, contradicting a statement which was taken up by the editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, of an occurrance which took place in 1872, prohibiting a son from going in to see his mother at five minutes past the visiting hour, 11 A.M. and as I am the son spoken of, I think I am justified in coming forward to exonerate myself of the character given me by the above gentleman, in saying that my language was abusive. I place myself in a position to contradict every word of the Dr.'s explanation to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. Dr. Joynt states that the son called at about 11-15 A.M. on the 15th October 1872, and wished to remain with his mother for the day, but was not allowed. This I deny. On receipt of a note from a relative of mine on the 16th October 1872, where I was then on duty at the Apollo Bunder, informing me of the sinking state of my poor mother, I made all haste and got to the female ward at 5 minutes to 11 A.M. and was not permitted to stay longer then the five minutes with my dying mother, when I was ordered out as it was past the visiting hour. I went to the surgery and begged of the Doctor to permit me under the present circumstances a privilege that I would not on any other occasion expect, as I was on duty the day previous and did not suspect that my mother was in any danger, or else I should have taken leave and come earlier, but my persuasions were in vain. I was told if I wished I might take my mother home. Now I leave the public to consider whether these were words of consolation to a sufferer. When all appeals failed, I was provoked to tell the Doctor that the treatment I received at his hands was cruel and inhuman, and, if this is what he calls abusive, I leave the public to judge. I could not resist sending particulars to both the *Times* and the *Gazette* but publication was denied. I am prepared to produce proofs in support of all I have stated if required.

I AM A SUFFERER.

Bombay, 31st October.

A PARSEE'S COMPLAINTS ABOUT BUFFALOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly use your powerful pen by giving corner to a few lines in your valuable paper, under "remarks from correspondents," in mitigating a nuisance now-a-days committed with impunity in the different streets in the Fort. It is this—"that the milk vendors bring in their hordes of cattles for milching purposes, where, in the middle of the public streets, some dirty provender is placed before the emaciated buffaloes, and the operation of drawing the little milk begins, which always ends in the poor beasts being very cruelly and constantly struck in the breasts with doubled-up fists when the ill-fed creatures cannot naturally yield more milk. The repeated blows make the beasts wild, and I have often seen their staring eyes as if ready for an onslaught by their thus being goaded to desperation. Wha if one of these days a stray buffaloe gets restive and create a *melee* (as the one at the late fair at Colaba, and other reported in your last Monday's issue of a girl being *gored by a buffaloe* on the Esplanade)—Sir, add to this the nuisance occasioned by the dung and all sorts of refuse bespattered about the streets, creating an unhealthy atmosphere, and also occasionally blocking up the lanes. This is mostly practised in Todd street, where every morning and [illegible]on persons are generally detained when crossing this lane for the B. B. and C. I. mail trains, or for the Tramway Cars in Hornby Row. I think the police can interfere and drive them from the streets."

Sir, though this subject is very insignificant compared with the topic of the day—Nana Saheb's capture &c.—I verily believe you will give the *substance* hereof in a few lines which will highly oblige.—Yours, &c.

FURDOONJEE ARDASHIR.

Bombay, 31st October.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, 29TH OCTOBER.

The monsoons are over and we are now in what is called the "stewing" season. The atmosphere is close and sultry at times during the day, but the nights are cool and pleasant and the mornings thoroughly enjoyable. At 6 a.m. this day the thermometer stood at 77 deg. Fahr.

The G. I. P. Railway Company are making arrangements for the establishment of a Local Train Service between Secunderabad and Hyderabad for the convenience of persons whose business engagements require their daily attendance at Chudderghaut and the city. This will indeed prove a great convenience to poor *Keeranees* and other office drudges who have now either to "foot" it from Secunderabad where they are obliged to reside owing to want of house accommodation at Chudderghaut, or to pay dearly for a lift to office and back. It is also in contemplation to start an Omnibus service for the conveyance of passengers from the Railway Terminal Station at Chudderghaut to the city and its suburbs.

A Rifle Club has been started at Chudderghaut under the patronage of Sir Salar Jung and the city nobles. It is called the "Deccan Rifle Association," and the rules are very similar to those of the Northern Indian Rifle Association. The first meeting is arranged to take place during Christmas week.

The Rev. Mr. Liston of the Presbyterian Church is about to leave this station for Bangalore where he succeeds to the vacancy created by the death of the Rev. C. Bell, the Rev. Mr. Jolly succeeding Mr. Liston as Chaplain of Secunderabad. Mr. Liston's departure is regretted by all classes of the community, and the middle classes in particular, to whom he endeared himself by his kindly bearing, the deep interest he always evinced in their welfare, and the earnestness with which he has discharged the duties of his calling. As a mark of their appreciation of his labours, the congregation of St. Andrew's intend, I believe, presenting him with a testimonial showing the high estimation in which he is held. The Rev. H. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society is, it is stated, to be permanently posted to the incumbency of St. George's, at Chudderghaut. Mr. Taylor the Californian Revivalist, who is now at Bangalore, is shortly expected at Secunderabad, Mr. Shaw another Clergyman of the same sect, having left this last week for Madras to continue the good work which Mr. Taylor had commenced in that city. The congregation here already numbers upwards of a hundred, and Mr. Taylor's persuasive eloquence will doubtless increase the number of "Believers" as they are styled. The congregations of other Churches in the station are gradually thinning, while that of the "Methodist Hall" is growing stronger day by day. The middle and lower classes have readily embraced the new faith, while the "Upper Ten" hold themselves studiously aloof from it.

A "revivalist" of another type is also endeavouring to stir up the hearts of the public here, but his project relates to matters mundane. Mr. John Taylor, the Indian philanthrophist, has a grand scheme in view, namely, "the more economical and more profitable development of the Berars, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Madras," and this object he proposes to effect by "Canalizing" the country. His patrons consist of great English Statesmen, Engineers, and merchants, and Mr. Taylor, who possesses considerable ability and indefatigable energy, is now prosecuting his enquiries in this quarter. This gentleman, who rivals his name sake and brother revivalist in eloquence and perseverance, is about to deliver a series of lectures on "famine preventatives," and it is hoped that the old gentleman's endeavours to excite an interest in his benevolent and disinterested undertaking will meet with abundant success.

Mrs. General Blake's Fancy Dress Ball is fixed for the 18th November next, and *dresses* are consequently at a high premium.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1874.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

FOURTH DAY, OCTOBER 27.

First Race.—"Tom Thumb Plate."—Free handicap. Rs. 150. Added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 10, for all accepting, for Country-bred ponies. ¾ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Gore's ....b m Primrose	8 0	1
Mr Tidey's ....ch c b p Redshank	10 4	2
Mr Clayton's ....Banjo	8 4	0
Mr Eyre's ....Vidette	8 0	0
Col Neal's ....b g Viking	7 9	0

Banjo went to the front at the start, and retained a strong lead till they reached the corner leading to the straight run in, when Redshank and Primrose closed up. The two latter raced together for a short distance, but the difference in weights soon began to tell, and Primrose won easily by 5 or 6 lengths, the other ponies a long way behind. Time 1m. 36s. Lottery prices—Red Shank Rs. 410, Primrose Rs. 260, Banjo Rs. 80, Vidette and Viking each Rs. 30.

Second Race.—"The Autumn Cup."—Free handicap. Rs. 400. Added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 40 each, for all accepting. 2½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Baboo M M Dass's br aus h Storm (W O)..	9 10	0

Third Race.—"Galloway Steeplechase," of Rs. 20 each, and Rs. 250 added. About 2 miles.

	st. lbs.	
Capt Papillon's.....g a h Magdala (W O) ...	10 0	0

Fourth Race.—"Desert Stakes."—A free handicap, for all Arabs, of Rs. 30 each, and Rs. 300 added. 2½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Capt R B's .....g a h President	9 2	1
Baboo M M Dass's..b a h Anarchy	9 7	2
Mr Collins's.....b a h Corone	9 0	0
Mr Herbert's .....b a h s andarin	8 0	0
Mr Herbert's .....b h Fakeer	7 7	0
Mr Gore's.....b a h Sea Breeze	7 4	0

Mandarin and Fakeer went away with the lead, followed by Sea Breeze, President, Corone, and Anarchy in the order named. After going along for about ¾ of a mile, Sea Breeze fell back, and President took third place, the other horses in the places before mentioned. With the exception of Mandarin falling back at the ¾ mile post from home, no material change took place in the position of the horses till they reached the ½ mile post, when the three cracks, Corone, President, and Anarchy, rushed to the front, soon leaving the light weights behind. From this point a splendid race ensued; the three horses raced together round the corner and into the straight, and at the distance post a sheet might have covered them, President if anything being a little in front. Corone now dropped to the rear, and Anarchy and President were head at it the whole way home. Three lengths from the winning post, Anarchy came with a rush, and to lookers-on in the stand it appeared as if he had just won by a head, but the Judge's verdict was otherwise, and President was declared winner by a neck. Time—3m. 2s., 2m. 1s., 2m. 32s., 3m. 1s., 3m. 31s., 4m. 32s. Lottery prices—Corone Rs. 330, Anarchy Rs. 300, President Rs. 260, Sea Breeze Rs. 110, Mandarin Rs. 70, Fakeer Rs. 150.

Fifth Race.—"Home bred Stakes." A free handicap of Rs. 20 each, and Rs. 250 added. For all Country-bred. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Capt R B's .....c e b m Lady Hamilton.	7 12	1
Col Douglas's .....bc b h Iron Master	9 4	0
Mr Hughes's .....b c b m Heart's Ease	8 6	0
Mr Collins's.....b c b m Patras	8 6	0
Mr Gore's .....b c b m Lauline	8 4	0

Iron Master and Heart's Ease made the running to the corner leading home, when they were passed by Lady Hamilton, who won easily by 3 lengths. Time—1m. 58s. Lottery prices—Iron Master Rs. 310, Shantally Rs. 220, Lady Hamilton Rs. 120, Heart's Ease Rs. 100, Lauline Rs. 80, Patras Rs. 20. Shantally was kicked on Saturday and could not start.

Sixth Race.—"The Stand Plate."—A free handicap of Rs. 30 each, and Rs. 300 added, for all second-class horses. 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Messrs Frost & Pitt's b w g Kilmore	8 13	1
Mr McMinn's .....b w g Wizard	9 4	0
Mr Kinchant's .....c w g Falstaff	9 1	0
Mr G A J's .....b w g R Y	8 11	0
Mr Gore's.....c w g Harkaway	8 2	0
Capt Papillon's .....bl w g Recovery	7 12	0

A canter for Kilmore, who won with the most consummate ease by 4 lengths. Time—54s., 1m. 23s., 1m. 51½s., 2m. 54s. Lottery prices—R. Y. Rs. 350, Kilmore Rs. 310, Wizard Rs. 200, Recovery Rs. 150, Harkaway Rs. 140, Falstaff Rs. 100.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Captain St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine, arrived in harbour on Saturday. She left Portsmouth on the 27th September, calling a Gibraltar, Port Said and Suez. On the voyage the wife of Lieutenant J. T. Johnstone, gave birth to a son. The Euphrates brought 58 officers, 10 ladies, and 6 children, 914 men, 67 women, 91 children, 2 servants, and 2 horses. The following is the list of officers:—

Capt and Bt Major H A Chichester, 31st Foot
Capt Wm H Jackson, 31st Foot
Capt Geo A Wilson, 31st Foot, lady and two children
Capt Wm C Mathews, 31st Foot and Lady
Lieut Hon H Arbuthnot, 31st Foot
Lieut-Col Bruce Chichester, 31st Foot
Maj Chas J Skerry, 31st Foot, and lady
Capt Geo B Bevan, 31st Foot
Capt Hugh T Jones, 31st Foot
Capt Jno Armstrong, 31st Foot
Capt Mark S Wynne, 31st Foot
Lieut F Lindor, 31st Foot
Lieut H Walpole, 31st Foot
Lieut E Roberts, 31st Foot
Lieut Hy W Grior, 31st Foot
Lieut T H Wheler, 31st Foot
Lieut Chas E Sawyer, 31st Foot
Lieut W Morrice, 31st Foot
Sub-Lieut Hy Crosbie, 31st Foot
Sub-Lieut S Jackson, 31st Foot
Sub-Lieut C Morris, 31st Foot
Sub-Lieut Jno Thirlwall, 31st Foot
Lieut and Adjt R K Brereton, 31st Foot
Qr-Mr M Hanlon, 31st Foot, Lady and three children
Surg Maj W R Stewart, R H A and lady
Lieut J B Lett, R A
Lieut E Gunner, R A
Lieut J D Wright, R A
Lieut E Priestley, R A
Lieut T Boldero, R A
Lieut A Furton, R A
Lieut H Burton, R A
Lieut R R Ross, R A
Lieut C I A H Murray, R'A
Lieut J T Johnson, R E, lady and child
Lieut J Kellie, R E
Lieut J T Rice, R E and lady
Sub-Lieut C F S Aldham, 1-2nd Foot
Sub-Lieut B T Holme, 1-2nd Foot
Sub-Lieut E T Ventries, 1-3rd Foot
Sub-Lieut H H Azzard, 1-3rd Foot
Lieut F Longbourne, 76th Foot
Sub-Lieut F B Briggs, 2-10th Foot
Maj J R Hume, 55th Foot

Army Medical Department.
Surg V J Scott
Surg J McCreery
Surg E M Shaw
Surg J J McDaid
Surg L B Ward
Surg Genl C A Gordon, wife and daughter
Surg Maj W R Trerans and lady
Surg J J O'Grady.

Indian Medical Department.
Surg J R Wardle
Surg J Lamaster
Surg W G King
Surg D A Patterson
Surg J G Balliston
Surg H P Veld

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BOMBAY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Part., returned to Bombay on Friday last after staying out the season at Poona.

The Drama at Bulsar.—Several young Parsees have got up a dramatic company at Bulsar. They are to make their *debût* in a heroic play entitled "Sohrab and Rustom."

Accident.—A Mahomedan labourer whilst whitewashing a house at Chinchpoogly on Saturday, fell off the scaffolding, and got seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J Hospital for treatment.

Small Causes Court.—The Small Causes Court at Bombay re-opens to-day after the summer vacation, when Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, the newly appointed acting fourth judge, will take his seat on the Bench for the first time.

Injured by a Carriage.—A Hindoo woman while crossing Shaik Abdool Reymon street on Saturday last, was knocked down by a hack buggy, and got two toes of the right foot severely injured; she was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.

A Hindu Maharaj.—Jeevunjee Maharaj, the spiritual guide of the Vishunors, had been staying during the last fortnight at the town of Bulsar. On his departure for Chikhlee last week, his devotees presented him with a purse of Rs. 5,500.

An Aged Lunatic.—One Mahomed Joosub, residing on the Breach Candy Road, reported to the Police that his mother, an old woman of 60 years of age, a lunatic, left home the day before yesterday and has not been heard of since. Enquiries are being made.

Assault.—Pecroo Boodun and two other Mahomedans were, on Saturday last, fined Rs. 15 each, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting one Luximon Goorpah and two others with sticks at the Null Bazaar.

We regret to announce the loss that the Sankershet family has suffered by the death of the posthumous son of the late Mr. V. J. Sankershet, which took place yesterday at his family house Girgaum. He died of convulsions and has left behind him his widowed mother, his elder brother Balia Sahib, and a wide circle of sorrowing relations.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday night last, a Camatee woman named Yelloo, a noted drunkard, was found lying dead in a gully on the Parell road. A Coroner's inquest was held on view of the body on the following morning. The following verdict was recorded "That death was cause by concussion of the brain the result of an accidental fall."

Theft.—Dr. Joynt has reported to the police that whilst his brougham was standing outside Mr. Claridge's printing establishment, in Meadow street, a black leather bag containing six books, treating upon medicine, and some surgical instruments was taken therefrom. Dr. Joynt estimates the collective value of the property stolen at Rs 100.

A Swindler.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan named Goolam Hoosein Hassum, was charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with obtaining by false pretences, one dubber of ghee, valued at Rs. 40, from one Jumnadass Hemraj. Upon the evidence adduced, he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Fire in the Harbour.—The British ship Blair Athol, laden with coal, was found to be on fire on Saturday morning about 2 o'clock. The dock yard authorities were at once communicated with, when soon after the fire engine boat was in attendance and pumped a quantity of water on the coal, which had the desired effect. The coolies employed in discharging the vessel were enabled to resume work at 7 o'clock the same morning.

Native Arrivals.—The wife of Appa Sahib, a relative of the Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening, accompanied by followers, four of whom were armed. She took up her residence in a Bungalow at Girgaum Back Road. The Fouzdar of the Jam of Jamnuggur also arrived on Saturday last, accompanied by 188 followers, *en route* to Benares. They took up their residence at Mahajun-Waddy on the Kalbadavie Road.

A Boy Drowned.—We mentioned on Saturday that a lad named Jilla Dhoondee had been taken from a quarry hole in which he had been nearly drowned and that he had accused another boy named Gopsl Wittoo of having pushed him into the hole, after which he had decamped. It would appear, however, that both had fallen into the hole, as the body of the last-named has since been found thereiu. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of accidental death by drowning recorded.

Theft on Board the s.s. Bangalore.—Mr. G. F. Bar, an Engineer on board the s.s. Bangalore, has reported to the police of the theft of a double case silver watch by Snooks, of Southampton, valued at £7-7 and a gold ring of Indian gold with crest, a stag's head. Mr. Bar states that he placed the above articles in his drawer on the 28th instant, and on the evening of the 29th found them missing. He suspects his servant of the theft, who had access to his drawers, and was discharged from the ship on the 28th instant.

The Parell Ball.—On Friday evening last, the Annual Subscription Ball in aid of the charitable funds of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, came off in the building used by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's *employé's* as a Reading Room and Library. For the occasion, the wooden partitions having been removed, the building was converted into one large hall, and tastefully decorated with flowers, foliage, &c.; and brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers and argand lamps. The ladies attended in considerable numbers. Pavilions were erected adjoining the building, one of which was set apart for the ladies use, and the other for refreshments. A strong string band was in attendance, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till the early hours of the morning.

THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

Yesterday evening, for the first time, the new light at the Lighthouse was exhibited. As we have on a previous occasion described the lantern, with its wonderful walls of prisms, we need do no more on the present occasion than allude to the brilliance of the light. As it burst upon the sight at momentary intervals the eyes were almost dazzled by the sudden flash of brilliance. All over Back Bay and the Harbour the light shimmered with a beautiful effect, which was enhanced by the absence of moonlight. The light, as it blazed forth and then left a fiery flicker behind it on its disappearance, must have startled a good many people who witnessed it for the first time, and perhaps those who did not know what it was, suspected it to be a comet, or (who knows?) a strong premonitory sympton of the transit of Venus!

MR. AND MRS. LAVENDER.

The dramatic entertainment given at the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday night last, by Mr and Mrs Lavender, assisted by the amateurs of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, was presented to a small, but appreciative audience.—The first piece, "a blighted Being," was gonethrough with spirit. The dialogue between the "blighted being" (Mr Job Wart) and Mr Ned Spanker is too long, and, though the hollow tone and dismal voice in which "Wort" spoke was doubtless correct, in a being who was tired of life and "loathed the world," it was to be regretted that he spoke in such a very low tone, as his words were often quite inaudible except to those of the audience who were quite close to the stage. The song which followed—"I fancy I've seen you before," by Mr. Williams of the royal artillery was loudly *encored*, and for an *encore* the audience were treated to "The girl that I call mine." Mr. and Mrs. Lavender then appeared in a comediett a entitled "A morning call" in which they sustained their mofussil reputation, and succeeded in thoroughly amusing their audience. We have seen this piece performed before in Bombay, but never in the same way that it was performed on this occasion. The comic song which followed, "a Parsee Ben" by Mr. Johnstone, was enthusiastically received, and the "encores" were most vociferously shouted from all parts of the house. Mr. Johnstone obligingly complied with "Chin—Chin," a well-known favourite, in which he displayed his great powers in the comic line to advantage. This last is certainly a capital song, and would inevitably find favour with the most exacting audience. We were sorry there were not some more songs by this gentleman to be heard on the same occasion. Mr and Mrs. Lavender will do well to secure the valuable assistance of this gentlemen whenever it can be had, as his singing and that of Mr. Williams were the life and soul of the evening's programme. The concluding Farce "The Waiter of Cremorne," was very amusing and well rendered, but it was getting so late at the end of Mr. Johnstone's second song, that a great many who had long distances to go were obliged to leave without witnessing it. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Lavender all the success to which their merits entitle them.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain W. C. Angove, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi—Colonel Jenkin Jones.

For Venice.

Mrs Alexander Rogers
Mr T McKelvey
Dr J J L Batton
Lieut Col Williams
Mr Blank

For Aden—Mr E Dierx.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 29th October 1874.

Read Government Resolution No. 1296, dated 21st instant, ordering a copy of the Chairman's memo, dated 17th September, suggesting that the Trustees be prepared with an approved plan and estimate for docks in Mody Bay, to be sent to the Secretary of State.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed.

Read Government Resolution No. 1305, dated 22nd October, ordering the Trustees' Resolution dated 24th September on the subject of dock dues, to be communicated to the Government of India.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 1307, dated 22nd October, ordering a copy of the report of the Dock Committee and of Colonel Ballard's memo. on the financial questions referred to in the Government of India's letter of 24th August, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with an intimation, that the Government of Bombay see no reason for withdrawing the preference given to Mody Bay over Elphinstone Basin as the site of a dock.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 6th instant, reporting that Pilot Schooner No. 1 requires to be thoroughly overhauled and examined as to her fastenings and general condition, and asking authority to have the vessel taken into the Government Dock at once.

The Master Builder, Government Dockyard, estimates the cost of repairs at about Rs. 700.

Read extract from proceedings of Pilotage Committee, dated 22nd instant, authorising the work to be gone on with.

Resolution.—The requisite repairs may be made to Schooner No. 1. The cost should, for the present, be defrayed from the share of pilotage fees accruing to the Trustees, which has been ordered to be set aside as a special fund for the replacement of Pilot Schooners.

A report of the matter to be made to Government.

Read letter dated 20th October, from the Traffic Manager, stating in reply to a request that he would arrange to have the passenger shed at Mazagon Bunder regularly cleaned, that he has engaged a man on Rs. 8 a month, for the purpose, and asking sanction for the necessary expenditure.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The cost to be defrayed from savings.

Submitted draft bye-law for keeping the passenger shed at Mazagon Bunder clean.

Resolution.—The following bye-law is approved:—

"Any person spitting betel-nut, or throwing dirt or rubbish in or otherwise soiling the passenger shed at Mazagon Bunder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. for each offence."

Read letter from the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 27th October, asking that the existing arrangements for traffic brought to Trustees' sidings may continue to 31st January 1875, as the railway carting contracts at Boree Bunder and Byculla, expire on that day.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th October stating that he sees no objection to the granting of the Agent's request.

Resolution.—Agreed to.

Read letter from Mr. Russel Aitken, dated 2nd October, giving certain explanations regarding his scheme for docks at Mody Bay.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

INDIAN NEWS.

Large Game.—We understand that a party consisting of Majors McLeod and Conway-Gordon and Mr. Hadaway accompanied Colonel Fraser last week after a tiger. Colonel Fraser met with his usual success, and Major Gordon had the satisfaction of killing the tiger, his first one, we believe. Mr. Hadaway was fortunate enough to get two shots at the brute.—*Deccan Times.*

Movement of Troops.—The first party of time-expired men and for discharge, consisting of 14 men and 1 child of H. M. 107th Regiment, 3 men of H. M. 77th, and one man of the 16th Lancers, transferred to the 5th Lancers, will leave the station by rail next Wednesday morning (4th proximo) under the command of Captain G L. Smith, of H. M. 107th Regt, and proceed to Bombay for embarkation on board the troop ship Euphrates which is to leave Bombay on the 18th November. The second party, consisting of 3 men, 1 woman 4 children and two men discharged with ignominy from the 16th Lancers. 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant Instructor, 2 men, 1 woman, 5 children and 1 man discharged with ignominy from the Royal Artillery, will leave the following day (5th) under Medical charge of Surgeon R. M Craig who, with Lieutenants Sharp, B C, R. H. A. and Hadaway A/9th R. A., are to proceed to England by the same opportunity.—*Deccan Times.*

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W PROVINCES.

Basti 24th October.—No rain; no change; prospects very good. Cholera not increasing.

Gorakhpur,—28th October.—No rain; cloudy since last night; prospects unchanged. Cholera as before.

Ghazipur, 28th October.—Crops flourishing. Signs of rain.

Mirzapur,—28th October.—Steady but light rain since last midnight; will do good if no heavier.

Benaras, 28th October.—Cloudy weather since 26th; slight rain to-day, and signs of more.

Azamgarh, 23rd October.—No rain. Prospects good. Some rabi in blade.

Jaunpur, 24th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Allahabad, 28th October

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(*Mofussilite.*)

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of '74 was opened at Umballa with no inconsiderable éclat at 4 P.M. on the 26th instant, by the General Commanding the Division. General Hill—who was received with the usual salute—having proceeded to the centre of the Gymnasium, accompanied by the members of the Committee, together with the Nawab of Kotla and his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Holland, the Secretary, read an address, which we must be pardoned for not reproducing—setting forth the object of the Exhibition, the causes which had militated against its entire success,—such as the approaching departure for England of the "Camerons," who had been in a former Industrial Exhibition the largest contributors—*cum multis aliis rebus*, and that such as it was the Exhibition was entirely at the service of a discerning public, &c. &c. &c.

General Hill in a brief and very appropriate reply, pointed out the inestimable advantages of such institutions to the soldier who was thus provided with an incentive to industry, and afforded opportunities for congenial and useful occupation, instead of wasting his leisure hours in the Bazaar or elsewhere. The General offered some few more practical observations when the Exhibition was declared duly opened.

Notwithstanding the deprecatory observations of the Secretary, the Industrial Exhibition of '74 may be pronounced as fairly successful. Many works of real merit have been contributed by the artists and artisans from the ranks of the army on this side of India. Furniture showed well, especially from the workshops of the Rifle Brigade—the same may be said of carpeting and similar fabrics, together with an endless variety of miscellaneous articles "too numerous to mention," and which we must leave for another occasion to particularise. But speaking diffidently and with a judgment rather wanting in correct culture in such matters, we incline to the opinion that the gem of the Exhibition consisted in a beautifully coloured portrait of a woman—we forget the nationality—by a soldier or sergeant of the 6th Hussars; and here again our memory is at fault as to his name which really deserves a niche in the temple of the arts. The drawing exhibits an exquisite softness and chaste colouring truly charming, and which would entitle the picture to a place in the Studio of many of our leading modern artists.

Amongst the many really interesting articles which the Exhibition developed perhaps not the least remarkable was a huge block of ice of 200 lbs—placed on a marble slab—which when we saw it had been *four days* out of the Ice Company's Machine Factory at Agra. This leviathan mass—the largest we have ever seen of machine manufactured ice—attracted very general notice, and presented a very refreshing object for the eye to dwell upon.

In this hasty outline we have not alluded to several beautiful works of art lent for the occasion. For instance, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac contributed some most exquisite sketchings. A group of squirrels—(Indian Ink) a dog, from Landseer,—a coloured drawing of some Italian boys,—beautifully soft and glowing; a negro boy selling fruit, &c. &c. All or any of which would place this gifted lady well in the front rank of the noble army of artists. There were also some beautifully coloured drawings—chiefly scenes from the "Happy Valley,"—by Major Musgrave ("Curston's Horse,") to which, however,—as well as to some other works of artistic excellence—we can't pretend to do justice in this very crude and imperfect sketch; but we hope to return to their very interesting discussion anon.

The Committee having wisely thrown open the Exhibition free, there was an immense assemblage—quite as numerous indeed as the large and beautiful building could accommodate.

The Industrial Exhibition will be formally closed, with similar ceremony, by General Percy Hill, C. B., on the 31st instant, Saturday next.

THE LATE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

(TRIP OF THE "GEMINI.")

THE following is the report sent in by the Captain of the S.S. Gemini on her return from her first trip to the Houses of Refuge after the Cyclone. Left Calcutta at 6 A.M., on the 17th October. At 4 P.M., when proceeding down Channel Creek observed some smoke evidently in the vicinity of No. 1 House of Refuge. Proceeded through the Doo-Agra to visit this house at once, grounded at the entrance of a creek, and at 7 P.M., anchored it, being then too late to proceed.

Sunday, 18th October.—Day-light.—Weighed, and proceeded, 6-30 A.M., anchored near No. 1, House of Refuge, proceeded on shore with Engineer, visited the house, and walked along it to the east-ward in search of bodies or wreckage. Found a box of clothes with a brass plate on the lid with the name George Wales, R.P. S. also letter book and a lot of female clothing. The beach was strewed with wreck on some portions of which found handkerchiefs fastened appearing as if some person had lashed themselves to it, but there were no signs of any human beings. The house was robbed of everything but some soup and boulit at the time I landed. A portion of the steamer's crew were sent to search to the north-ward, they reported having found several pieces of wreck, but no signs of human beings. At 11-30 A.M. weighed and proceeded towards No. 2 House of Refuge. At 1-20 P.M. landed at No. 2 House, and found everything complete. At 2 P.M., returned to steamer and proceeded towards No. 3 House of Refuge, skirting the sea face of the Sunderbunds and keeping good look out along the shore. 2-30 P.M., observed a 2nd class iron spit buoy, bearing S. W. from No. 3 House of Refuge, apparently stationary, painted red with letters G W. on it. Suppose it to be the G. W. Gasper buoy. At 3 found too much surf to be able to land at No. 3 House of Refuge. Steamed up the Jumura River, so as to be able to go through the creek at the back of Bulcherry Island. At 4-30 anchored near No. 3 House, proceeded on shore to search it, found all clothes, matches, directions, and chart gone, biscuits, provisions and water untouched, walked along the beach to the S. E, but found no wreckage or signs of human beings. At 6-30 returned to the steamer.

Monday, 19th October, 5 A.M.—Got under weigh and proceeded back through Channel Creek for No. 4 House of Refuge, 6 A.M. observed a second class wooden spin buoy marked U.R., apparently the upper reef buoy was in good order ashore on the back of Bulcherry Island. At 6-30 on Friday there was too much surf to proceed outside to No. 4, ran up the Mutla and down the Dalhousie river. At 6 30 P.M. visited No. 4 House, and found everything there but the chart. At 1-1 P.M. visited No 5 House, the chart also missing here, but no signs of human beings near either house. At 1-30 P.M. returned on board, and proceeded back. 6-0 P.M. anchored back off Bulcherry Island.

Tuesday, 20th October.—At 5 A.M. weighed and proceeded into the Jumura. At 5-40 observed a buoy on shore on the left bank of the river too far off to distinguish any marks. At 10-30 proceeded on shore to inspect a house, found part of the provisions eaten by rats. At 1-30 returned to steamer and proceeded for Calcutta, received telegraph instruction at Mud Point to [illegible] Diamond Harbour, where coals, provisions, [illegible]ons awaited us.

[illegible]s coaled that night, and left the next [illegible]r search along the coast from which [illegible]y morning.

[illegible] which is also away on a search-[illegible]ward, has not yet returned.

EXTRACTS.

[illegible]ANT.

[illegible]utly was in [illegible] *Times* [illegible] two [illegible]

There are no wild creatures on the settled part of the ranch, but off on the mountain sides and at certain points on the creek, where they come to drink, by cautious hunting, you will always find them. Sometimes they find you. Children fond of pets can have them here—docile colts, frisky calves and lambs, pigs, chickens, dogs, cats, and kittens in bewildering and bewitching variety. One family of five little cat sisters were especially hospitable and sociable towards us, coming up the hill to our cottage, to divert us and eat up the fresh milk brought to our doors for us in the morning. They were chaperoned by their grandma; their mamma, we are told, being quite worn down by maternal duties, had gone for a restful visit to another 'conflit,' on a distant part of the ranch, leaving the children to be weaned by her good old mother. In their devotion to us the pretty inconstants quite forsook our host, whose special pets they were. He said he had more than once waked in the morning to find that all five had invaded his room, and brought grandma, and were lying on his pillow, or snuggled close under his chin—a necklace of cats. To fully enjoy Bergun's Park, visitors should take saddle-horses, in order to explore in all directions the fragrant forests of spruce and pine—almost as clear of unsightly brush and undergrowth as English woodlands. But they also thrive who only rest and eat. The ranch-house table boasts delightful English cooking—light, snowy bread, delicious butter, juicy beef, tender mutton, game in season, fresh eggs and vegetables, abundance of milk and rich cream, such as the lower world has forgotten since it has gone up so. And, to crown all, the prices of board, with lodging, in those royal log cottages, are much lower than at lower hotels. I hope that another season a host of happy tourists will find out for themselves this mountain haunt of loveliness and health—this darling retreat of nature, so far and so fair—this glorious little epitome of Colorado."

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(*Times*, Oct. 6)

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR'S address, continued from our Saturday's issue:—

The only mode of restoring our great rivers from their present condition of open ditches to their natural purpose of watering and purifying the districts through which they flow is to prevent polluted matters being poured into them. Parliament must enact for this country the ancient commandment of the Egyptians, and say to all municipalities and manufacturers, 'Thou shalt not pollute rivers.' They have already said so to the latter in regard to air. When I was a student in Glasgow, I remember that the tall chimney of St. Rollox used to vomit forth noxious vapours, destroying vegetation and annoying the inhabitants. I had some small influence in persuading the late Lord Derby to pass an Act forbiding the pollution of the air, and I am sure that the Messrs. Tennant and all other soda manufacturers are glad that we forced them to condense their acid fumes. Well, I say with perfect deliberation, and after full study of the subject, that our knowledge in regard to the purification of drain waters, whether these contain town sewage or manufacturing refuse, is abundant and practical, and all municipalities and manufacturers should now be prohibited by heavy penalties from fouling rivers. The compulsion would be a positive benefit to both. I may remind you that the present Prime Minister has lately told a deputation that he is greatly interested in this object. I hope that he is destined to do for water what his former friend and political chief, Lord Derby, did for one of the many impurities in air. Such a triumph of sanitary legislation would be worthy of the statesman who has taken as his motto, '*Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas.*' If he achieve the purification of our rivers, I am sure that I can promise him from this association, and, indeed, from all political parties in the State, an amount of applause which can best be expressed in the words, if not in the meaning, of Macbeth, which is, to say:—

"'Come, Sir, despatch; if thou could'st, doctor, cast
"'The water of our land, and its disease,
"'And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
"'I would applaud thee to the very echo
"'That should applaud again.'

Mr. Disraeli has obviously thought much about subjects of public health, as evidenced in the wise observations of Mr. Phœbus in *Lothair*. When, then, in his celebrated Manchester speech he defended himself that a Conservative Government would devote special attention to sanitary subjects, I believe that he expressed a deliberate and mature conviction. But, hitherto, probably from the force of circumstances, we have had promises only without their fulfilment. Surely another Session cannot pass without an attempt at sanitary legislation, when we recollect that the Prime Minister of England is the same orator who used the following remarkable words:—"I think public attention ought to be concentrated on sanitary legislation. I cannot impress upon you too strongly my conviction of the importance of the Legislature and society uniting together in favour of these important results. After all, the first consideration of a Minister should be the health of the people. In the recent progress of hygiene nothing has been more clearly proved than that diseases are largely propagated through foul water, and recent investigations seem to point to the unpleasant circumstance that the germs of disease chiefly come from the excreta of men as they enter into a state of putridity. Whole villages and streets in large towns have been stricken with disease by portions of human excreta finding their way into water. . . . When the virus of disease enters the body in a state of solution, it is in a state most favourable for development. And as water is the common vehicle for removing impurities from dwellings, it becomes especially important to prevent waste water from entering into any source of water supply which is to be used for drinking or any other domestic purpose. From what I have already said you will observe that the natural purifiers on which we should rely in combating the pollution of our cities are a free supply of untainted air, unpolluted water, a porous soil, the refuse which are open and not filled up by undrained waters, and, let me add, a healthy vegetation in the squares of our towns to help to purify their atmospheres and to pour into them life-giving oxygen. It is the want of these conditions which make town and country unhealthy. In ancient as well as in modern hygiene the importance of an adequate ventilation of streets and houses was well known. It was also a matter of recognized experience that even efficient ventilation of these would be of little use unless the ground on which they were built was also ventilated, that is, drained of underlying water, so that the air might penetrate and circulate freely through the porous soil, in order to disinfect it from the continually accumulating *debris* of a crowded population. It is not in fevers alone that the influence of the soil is apparent. Probably consumption itself—that great scourge of this country—is a chronic zymosis, or disease, like many of our fevers, arising and communicable from like hygienic deficiencies. It is greatly mitigated by drying and ventilating the soil, as well as by ventilating the dwellings. After the sewerage of Salisbury had been made effective the deaths from phthisis fell 49 per cent, in Ely they fell 47 per cent, in Rugby 43 per cent., and in Banbury 41 per cent. Dryness and elevation and well ventilated rooms are powerful means to prevent as they are to retard consumption. In the last generation the average period of that sad disease was two years. Now, according to Dr. Williams, it is eight years. With pure air in the soil and in the dwelling let us hope that the succeeding generation will point to it as a rare disease instead of as one of the most common maladies of this country. In Queen Elizabeth's time there were 15 houses and 83 people to the square mile in the whole of England. Now there are 73 houses and 390 people. In all the English towns—excluding the rural districts—there are 713 inhabited houses and 4,061 inhabitants to a square mile. That gives nearly an acre to each house containing six persons. You see, therefore, that the area of a town is far from wholly occupied. But just compare that with parts of Glasgow before the passing of its Improvement Act in 1866. Instead of 4 people to an acre, the urban average in England, there were 600 people to the acre, 50,000 people being on 80 acres. In 1871, when the Census was taken, 10 per cent. of all the families in Glasgow lived in one rooms, or, in other words, 9½ persons had to make their domestic economy and they more than four rooms, while Edinburgh has 78 per cent. and 22 per cent. with [illegible] is 25·7. If you now [illegible] the relative density [illegible] Edinburgh and Glasgow, and [illegible] increase of mortality [illegible] increased density [illegible] amount of air required [illegible] is comparatively small [illegible] attempt at sanitary [illegible] and [illegible] that a large quantity of air must pass through an apartment to keep it sweet. If the air [illegible] of carbonic acid to 1,000 [illegible] 2,000 cubic [illegible] through a chamber every [illegible] for the air to be [illegible] and not trouble you with [illegible] this assertion. It is not a large enough allowance [illegible] for hospitals or for rooms where there are [illegible] of the sick. And unluckily the prevailing impression is that a far smaller amount [illegible] is sufficient, for instance, in our cottages. The amount of ventilation is given which is requisite for health. In modern hygiene nothing is more conclusively established than the fact that vitiated atmospheres in our dwellings and their surroundings are the most fruitful of all sources of disease. The exceptions to this statement are easily explained. Thus, in the wretched dwellings and filth-polluted premises in the islands of Scotland you would expect to find a large rate of mortality, when in reality it is comparatively small. The reason is that during the day the inhabitants respire pure air, and during the night it circulates freely through their badly-constructed cabins, neutralizing the foulness in which they are content to live. But in great cities like Glasgow there is no ozone-bearing air within miles of any part of it, and the houses are built of materials which render natural ventilation difficult. There comes the packing-up of the population into an incredibly small area, and the death-rate tells the woeful result. There is no subject to which I look with more interest than to the results which may be expected from the vigorous effort which the municipality of this city has made in recent years to improve this evil. The example is already telling on London, and I hope that the efforts of my friend Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth and others will be crowned with success next Session, and that we will see a large effort to improve the dwellings of the poor in the metropolis. Light and air are as necessary to the dwellers in cities as they are to the trees of a forest. There you see trees, pining for air and light, push their branches in the direction of every inlet. In their struggle for existence many are dwarfed and come to nothing; a few, stronger and more robust in constitution, push aside the weaker and appropriate the essential conditions of life to themselves. If the forest be under skilled care, the forester, with his pruning knife, cuts down the weak saplings, and leaves sufficient space for air and light to those of promising growth. But in an overcrowded city, grim Death with his scythe exercises little discrimination, and cuts down all those who come within its fell sweep. I have only alluded to the physical evils of overcrowding; but the moral evils are greater still. Although there is an excessive rate of mortality in overcrowded districts, there is no lessening of the population by such unhealthy agencies. A crowded and unhealthy district, with all its consequences of low morals and low intelligence—where the condition of human beings is scarcely above that of animals—where appetite and instinct occupy the place of higher feelings—where the barest means of support encourage the most improvident and early marriages—is not the place where we shall find a diminishing or even stationary population. For the early unions in such places are followed by early offspring and although more than half that offspring may be swept away by disease during infancy, yet nearly a third of it will grow up in spite of all the surrounding evils, to follow in the steps of their parents, and in their turn to continue a race, ignorant, miserable, and immoral as themselves. Next Session the Friendly Societies Bill purposes to deal with some of the many causes of juvenile mortality. The death-rate of children in a district is a sort of hygienic barometer of the surrounding physical and moral atmosphere. It is in a falling state in Scotland. The deaths among illegitimate children especially are on the increase. That is now in Scotland, but it is old in England. In some districts in London their rate of mortality when put out to nurse is 70 to 75 in the hundred within the first year, and in many manufacturing towns the deaths of illegitimates are 30 per cent. King Herod was not a more efficient but less exterminator than are baby nurses. But there are many moral causes of infantile mortality besides illegitimacy. When I reported on the hygienic state of the large towns of Lancashire in 1846, I was much censured because I dared to show by statistics that the children insured in burial societies died faster than uninsured children. That parents should neglect their children for their burial money is very horrible; but the conviction that they do so was strongly forced upon me by the evidence, and 28 years later it is again forced on public attention by the far higher authority of the Friendly Societies Commissioners. In 1846 I also was distressed to find the use of opiates among children very prevalent in manufacturing districts. In this case the motive was not criminal, for the practice had arisen in ignorance of its bad effects. But it was not difficult to trace a large amount of direct and indirect mortality to this pernicious custom. Among children the administration of opiates, under the names of quietness and soothers, is nearly as destructive to health as the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants among adults. The craving for both arises from those depressing physical causes of disease which abound in cities. Dirt and drunkenness are often cause and effect. Indeed, the physical and moral causes of disease are nearly as intimately associated as filth is with the entozoa of which I have already spoken. Shocking and repulsive as some of these causes are, especially in relation to infantile mortality, it is no use for us, like ostriches, to bury our heads in the sand and refuse to see them, for it is the relentless King Death who is our pursuer. I have sometimes been unwise enough to think that the enormous infantile mortality of our crowded places might be an important provision for securing a more healthy race of survivors in the struggle for existence. But a little reflection shows how untenable such a view is. We might as well suppose that the abnormal waste of a particular organ of the body was best fitted for the health of an individual as to consider that the increased mortality of unhealthy districts in a town gave a superior race to its surviving inhabitants. No doubt unsanitary conditions first sweep off the weak and those unfit to live under the continuance of existing causes of disease. But these become stamped at the same time into the organisms of the survivors, who carry on, through inheritance into succeeding generations, though the original causes may have been removed. The survivors carry with them the seeds with which they have been impregnated during an unhealthy upbringing. I have mentioned various subjects in regard to which legislation is promised to us by the present Government, and I have no doubt of their desire to improve the condition of the people; but there is among their supporters a strong objection to increase local taxation, and without that increase measures of improvement cannot be carried out. I should like, therefore, to show you by a single illustration how productive local taxation is. Sanitarians at present are inclined to believe that urban deaths need not exceed 17 in the 1,000. But let us assume, in the case of Glasgow, that its death-rate might be reduced to that of London, which is 22·4 in 1,000. In this case the unnecessary and preventable deaths in Glasgow, as compared with London, are 3,817 annually. But these deaths imply a far larger number of cases of preventable sickness among the living. Statistical investigation made by Dr. Parkes after the cholera epidemic of 1854 proved that for every case of death in public institutions for the sick there are 34 cases of serious sickness, so that the 3,817 unnecessary deaths must be multiplied by that number in order to give you the *minimum* cases of preventable sickness. These cases of sickness last on an average 18½ days. Hence the cases of preventable serious sickness taken at only 2s. a day represent an annual cost to the city of Glasgow of £240,000. This, however, represents only a portion of the interest of money which might be well spared in paying borrowed capital for the improvement of the city. I have spoken of this purposely on the mere money aspect of the question. Franklin's aphorism, 'Public health is public wealth,' is true even in its more vulgar meaning. Whether the saving of life of human beings, with higher hopes and aspirations for their existence in the golden bowl be broken . . . or the wheel be broken at the cistern.' When this wheel, or circulation of the blood, is broken, a new and a great wheel begins, involving in its rotation all organic and inorganic matter. In this there is the highest example to us of hygienic organisation. You know how the waste of animals during life, and of their bodies after death, passes into the gaseous forms of carbonic acid water and ammonia. These substances form the aerial food of plants, which, in fixing and moulding some of their constituents into new forms of organic life, purify the atmosphere for animal products, and restore the life-giving oxygen abstracted in the respiration of animals. Thus plants convert the foul products of animals into new food necessary for their growth and development. The great and abundant agent for this purification is the ocean, which receives and all the putrid products of the dead becomes at once the grave of organic death and the cradle of organic life. In this wonderful circle death and life rapidly appear in correlation; and past generations of animals, by a process of dissolution, produce living generations by a process of evolution. All this is in the harmony of nature, without jar or disturbance. We should strive in our hygienic efforts to take part in this great circle, without vainly attempting, either by ignorance or by neglect, to mar such wonderfully conceived plans for preserving the world in purity and sanity."

The reference to Mr. Disraeli and his motto, "*Sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas*," and the promise of important sanitary measures for next Session, elicited much applause. A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Lyon Playfair.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION
DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, mutually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's appetite. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results in the treatment of consumption, the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in certain cases of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

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GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this most able production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, [illegible] and other complaints to which [illegible] are subject, [illegible] excites the appetite, promotes [illegible] to all persons whose blood [illegible] or long and difficult convalescence.

[illegible] ..... Calcutta'
[illegible] ..... Do.
[illegible] ..... Madras
[illegible] ..... Bombay.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL $3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... $ 800,000

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

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ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842;
IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUB.

PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They are of—

		Per Dozen In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.
BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Qts. Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32 17
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25 13½
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22 12
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19 10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17 9½
Cantenac	White capsule	16 9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14 —
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12 7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	12 12
Barsac		17 9½
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.		
Chambertin	Red	32 17
Nuits	Red	26 —
Volnay	Red	21 11½
Beaune	Red	18 —
Chablis (Les Moutonne)	White	14 14
Chablis, light	White	17 9½

Imported and Brandel.

CHAMPAGNES.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Grand Vin (Finest de Sillery)	45	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
" " per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (85/sr)	32½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Sherlick (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock " Johannisberger	27½	15½
" " Rudesheimer	27½	15½
" " Hochheimer	24½	14
" " Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bockebentel	27½	—

SHERRIES.

	Qts.	4 Gallon Jars.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37	—
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	—
Amoros5, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27	—
Pale seal, very delicate, dry and nutty	27½	43 12
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	—
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	—
Vino Fino, Brown Seal	23	—
Vino Puero, Violet Seal	22	—
Yellow seal, pale medium	20½	33 8
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	—
Pale seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	27 8
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	—
Madeira, East India, very choice	6	—
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	26	—

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	42, 34, 61
" old pale	Yellow capsule	30
" pale,	White capsule	27
" pale,	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	White cap.	24½
Ditto, Demerara, Old Rum, 1st quality	"	24
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	"	24½
" Scotch, 1st quality	"	25, 22½
Geneva, in flasks	"	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

	per case
White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Orange, Amères, Persicot, Roser sans Epines, Maraschino.	27½

LIQUEURS.	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH, *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tested for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz:—

	Nett Cash with order. Per Dozen.	Credit. Per doz.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12
Do. 6 " Pints	" 3 12	" 3 12

THE Undersigned have just received from Bass' SMALL CONSIGNMENT of LIGHT WINES for the HOT WEATHER.

These Wines obtained Prize Medals at the London, Paris, Dublin and Florence Exhibitions, and are guaranteed of being pure.

PRICE LIST FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

Per doz. Qts.		Per doz. Qts.
Rerbera	Nebiolo	12 0
Grignolino	Malvasia	18 0
Barolo	Moscato	17 0
Vino Santo		10 0

A. BIGONGIARI & MURAGLIA.
27, Meadow Street, Fort.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE)
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON.
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and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOR WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

BOMBAY MU[illegible]
ESTABLIS[illegible]
SOUND[illegible]
GENERAL IMP[illegible]
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BROADWOOD & SON,
AMERICAN ORGANS
SELF-ACTING ORGANS AND SERAFINAS

VIOLINS, complete	Rs. 20 to 150	ACCOR[illegible]	
GUITARS	" 12 to 75	FLUTIN[illegible]	
BANJOS	" 10 to 45	CORNOPEANS	
FLUTES	" 15 to 100	BALLAD HORNS	
MUSICAL BOXES	" 30 to 100	FLAGEOLETS	
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MINIFLUTES	" 30 to 50	FAIRY BELLS	
TAMBOURINES	" 3 to 12	BELL PIANOS	
CONCERTINAS (English)	" 75 to 150	CASTANETS AND BONES	
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New Sheet Music at English Price.
PIANOS FOR HIRE FOR ANY PERIOD.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
WILL SHORTLY OPEN THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
RAMPART ROW.
TEMPORARY ADDRESS—WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

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